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| **STATION 1: Civil Service Exam** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_examination#/media/File:Palastexamen-SongDynastie-Kaiser.jpg> | The **civil service examination system** was a method of recruiting civil officials to work and maintain a **stable government**. These exams were **based on merit and skill** rather than family or political connections. Passing the rigorous exams, which were based on classical literature and philosophy, offered a highly sought-after status. Any male adult in China, regardless of his wealth or social status, could become a high-ranking government official by passing the examination. They were **tested on their knowledge of the Confucian classics**, their ability to write, and the "Five Studies": military strategy, civil law, revenue and taxation, agriculture, and geography.  Civil service exams still exist today and are one way that government jobs are filled in the state of New York.  Adapted from: <https://www.princeton.edu/~elman/documents/Civil%20Service%20Examinations.pdf>, <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Imperial_Examinations_(Keju)> | |

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| **Exhibit B: Silk Roads - DO AS PART OF BELL RINGER (Print map for back of chart)** |
| **Watch this** [**TED-Ed Video on The Silk Road**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vn3e37VWc0k)**, read the text below, and examine the maps (**[**transcript of the video**](https://docs.google.com/a/newvisions.org/document/d/1bkmmMfJHwkITb6Xejde4bdHqMnMqUwXDtgla7L7gaGA/edit)**).** |
| The “Silk Road” is the name often given for the vast network of land and maritime [over water] trade routes between the Mediterranean Sea and East Asia. The Silk Road covered more than 4,600 miles and was in use from about the 2nd century BCE to the 15th and 16th centuries CE. However, the name ‘Silk Road’ is relatively recent. It was coined by the German scholar, Ferdinand von Richthofen, in 1877. He derived the term from Rome’s historical connection to the trade route and their love of silk.  Source: Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, “Journeys Along the Silk Road-Unit 1- Middle-High School.” <http://www.indiana.edu/~iaunrc/content/journeys-along-silk-road-unit-1-middle-high-school#_ftnref1> |
| **The Silk Roads**  Source: Philippe Beaujard in “The Indian Ocean in Eurasian and African World-Systems before the Sixteenth Century,” Journal of World History (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Examination, August 2012 |
| **Exported from China**  **Goods:**  Silk  Weapons  Porcelain  Jade  Tea  Paper  Gunpowder  Medicines  Inventions (compass, wheelbarrow, crossbow)  **Exported from Rome**  **Goods:**  Wool and linen textiles  Carpets  Mediterranean coral  Bronze vessels  Lamps  Glass vessels and glass beads  Wine  Huge quantities of coins  Opium  **Religion:**  Christianity  **Exported from India**  **Goods:**  Household slaves  Pets and arena animals  Exotic furs  Cashmere wool  Raw and finished cotton  Sandalwood and other exotic woods  Cane-sugar  Perfumes and aromatics  Gems (rubies, sapphires and emeralds; diamonds)  **Religion:**  Buddhism  **Exported from Southeast Asia**  Precious and semi-precious stones  Jewelry, ivory, tortoiseshell, rhinoceros horn, seashells and pearls  Ornamental woods  Spices (especially pepper, ginger, cardamom, turmeric, nutmeg and cloves and cinnamon)  Cochineal and indigo used for dyeing fabrics and cosmetics  **Exported from the Middle East**  **Goods:**  Incense (from southern Arabia)  Dates, pistachios, peaches, walnuts  Frankincense and myrrh  Glassware  Olive oil  Silver vessels (especially the work of the Sasanian craftsmen of Persia)  **Religion:**  Islam |

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| **Station 2: Silk- A Valuable Product in China and Europe** | |
| **What is it? How was it made?**  **Watch this** [**American Museum of Natural History Video on Silk Making**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFo3SxqH2-A) | |
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| **Where did silk spread? Why?**  “The silk that constituted China’s chief export remained a mystery fabric to Greeks and Romans for many years. They heard many possible explanations, such as that it was made from bark on trees. Not until the mid-sixth century did the Byzantine emperor learn from two monks that the cloth was a product of silkworms feeding on mulberry leaves.  By the first century CE silk clothes were popular on the streets of Rome among its wealthy citizens. Much consumption of silk, at both ends of the Silk Road, was devoted to religious activities. Christian priests used purple silk embroidered with gold silk thread for their vestments. Kings, priests, and saints were shrouded in silks at their burials; even burials from long ago were dug up and shrouded in silk. In the Buddhist areas, yards of silk were used for banners, sometimes tens of thousands at one monastery. Buddhist laypeople made donations of silk to monasteries as a reward for the monks’ intercessions and as a way to gain merits for future life. The monks, in turn, traded silk for daily provisions and for the “seven treasures” used to decorate their *stupas*, or shrines: gold, silver, lapis lazuli, red coral, crystal, pearls, and agate. During affluent times, Buddhist monasteries thus became significant economic entities.”  Source: Brown, Cynthia Stokes. *Big History: From the Big Bang to the Present.* New York: The New Press (2007), 129. | |
| **Classical Civilizations in 200 CE**  Source: Adapted from http://www.timemaps.com/history/world-200ad  **Key**  **- Territory that**  **was not controlled**  **by a large   government**  **Roman Empire**  **Han Dynasty in China**  **Various regional kingdoms in India** | **What impact did Silk have in Rome?**  Quick Facts About The Impact of the Silk Trade on Rome   * “by the time of the [Roman Emperor](http://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Emperor/) [Augustus](http://www.ancient.eu/augustus/) (27 BCE – 14 CE), trade between China and the west was firmly established and silk was the most sought after commodity in Egypt, Greece, and, especially, in Rome.” * Romans valued silk at its weight in gold * Politicians tried to ban the sale of silk because Romans were spending all of their money on it instead of buying Roman goods and products of more use * Politicians also tried to ban silk because they thought it was immoral because it was too revealing when worn   Source: Ancient History Encyclopedia, <http://www.ancient.eu/Silk_Road/> |

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| **Station 3: Paper and Paper Making - Teacher Led** | |
| **How was it made?**    **Watch this** [**Video Clip from China: The Dragon’s Ascent on the process and history of papermaking**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y-Gg_6Zgbz4) **and** [**Hello China’s Video on Chinese Paper**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULgiJtKi8M0)**.** | **When and where did it spread?**  **The Paper Trail.PNG**  Source: Aramco World, May/June, 1999 (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Examination, June 2005 |
| **What impact did it have?**  Paper was invented during the Han dynasty, probably just at the time the Silk Road trade was beginning to flourish...paper soon became the writing material of choice throughout China and East Asia. It was found also in the Buddhist temples of China’s northwest, but seemed not to make inroads beyond that for a long time, perhaps in part because the Chinese tried to protect the secret of its manufacture, and perhaps because other writing materials, such as parchment and papyrus, were well established in the west.  Under the Mongols in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, a group of Chinese workmen set up a papermaking establishment in Samarkand. Their product quickly spread by trade and imitation, and paper soon supplanted other writing materials in most of western Eurasia.  In China, the invention of paper stimulated the invention of printing, sometime during the 6th century CE—a development energetically supported by Buddhism, according to which the duplication of sacred texts was an act of religious merit. The re-invention of printing in Europe centuries later did not employ East Asian-style printing technology, but it may have been stimulated by accounts of Chinese printing that could have circulated in the Middle East.  Source: “Silk Road: Spreading Ideas and Innovation” by John Major  <http://www.asiasociety.org/countries/trade-exchange/silk-road-spreading-ideas-and-innovations>.. | |

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| **Station 4-1: Compass** | | |
| **Watch** [**Hello China- Compass Video**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0Q6r7Vem04) **(Teacher Led) and** [**Han Dynasty Compass**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0TBR4xe53I) **videos and read the information below.** | | **Model_Si_Nan_of_Han_Dynasty.jpg**  Replica of a Han Dynasty compass.  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Model_Si_Nan_of_Han_Dynasty.jpg> |
| **What is it?** | A device that uses magnetic forces to help the user determine which direction is North. |
| **Where and when was it invented?** | China around 200 BCE during the Han Dynasty |
| **What problem did it solve?** | The compass helped travelers more accurately determine which direction they were headed. This was especially difficult at sea and on cloudy nights when one could not use the stars to navigate. |

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| **Station 4-2: The Junk with Rudder** |
| A **junk** is a Chinese sailing vessel. The English name comes from Javanese *djong* (Malay:*adjong*), meaning 'ship' or 'large vessel'. Junks were originally developed during the **Han Dynasty** and further evolved to represent one of the most successful ship designs in history. Junks were used both for military combat and for trade, traveling long distances on rough inland rivers and at across the sea. Numerous accounts by early Chinese historians and by medieval travelers describe the junks and attest to their size and efficiency.  Print of a junk from the 1300s CE.  Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:YuanJunk(14thcentury).jpg  **Rudder**  Junks incorporated numerous **technical advances** in sail plan and hull designs that were later adopted in Western shipbuilding. The **sails** were rigged so that they could direct wind into each other, allowing the junks to sail into the wind and to travel in heavy winds and rough seas. **Multiple compartments** were built in the **hull**, accessed by separate hatches and ladders, and similar in structure to the interior of a bamboo stem. These could be made watertight to slow flooding, but the front compartments often had “limber holes” that allowed water to enter and leave the compartment, helping to ballast [stabilize] the ship in rough waters. Junks employed stern-mounted **rudders** centuries before their adoption in the West, though the rudder, origin, form and construction was completely different. **The rudder helped steer the ship.** |

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| **Station 5: Art** | | | |
| Like the ancient Egyptians, the Han-dynasty Chinese had complex beliefs concerning the afterlife. They referred to the tomb as a “subterranean palace” (*digong*), and filled it with items they believed the soul needed after death. The most striking of these are ceramic and wood sculptures of soldiers, maids, and other servants, including dogs to guard the tomb’s entrance. The tomb walls were decorated with murals, or with designs on ceramic tiles envisioning the afterlife.  Source: <http://honolulumuseum.org/art/exhibitions/12444-han_dynasty_arts_afterlife/> | | | |
| **Female Dancer** | | ***Se* player** | |
| Source: <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/1992.165.19> | Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.–9 A.D.), 2nd century B.C.  Earthenware with slip and pigments; H. 21 in. (53.3 cm)  This figure is a quintessential example of early Chinese sculpture, which found its highest expression in the third to first centuries B.C. Unlike the geometric approach of the Greeks, the Chinese sculptors sought to capture the "life spirit" of the human subject, concentrating on facial expression and a posture that suggests movement—in this instance, a moment in a dance. | Source: <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/1994.605.85a-c> | Han dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.), 1st century B.C.–1st century A.D.  Pottery; H. 6 in. (15.2 cm)  Long zithers (instruments with string attached to both ends of a hollow wood body) of various types were developed in East Asia, and during their long history, many—notably the *qin* and the *se*, which were often paired—changed their shapes while retaining their names. The instrument depicted here is either a proto-se or a stylized rendition of the actual instrument, likely of the type found in archaeological site of the Warring States period (5th–3rd century B.C.). Unlike the *se* shown here, the typical example had large tuning pegs at only one end and probably more than four strings. |
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